Statement

Details of greenfield airports in the country

Name of airport	State	Remarks
Hyderabad International	Andhra Pradesh	Project is under implementation in Public Private Partnership (PPP) and is expected to be commissioned shortly.
Bangalore International	Karnataka	Project is under implementation in Public Private Partnership (PPP) and is expected to be commissioned shortly.
Navi Mumbai airport	Maharashtra	In principle approval was accorded by Government of India (GOI) on 31st May, 2007, It is proposd to be implemented in PPP.
Pekyong	Sikkim	The project is being implemented by Airports Authority of India (AAI) with 90% funding by GOI and 10% by AAI. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the project is prepared. Process for obtainng sanction of GOI has been initiated.
Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	The project is being implemented by Airports Authority of India (AAI) with 90% funding by GOI and 10% by AAI. (DPR) for the project is under preparation.
Chiethu	Nagaland	The project is being implemented by Airport Authority of India (AAI) with 90% funding by GOI and 10% by AAI. (DPR) for the project is under preparation.
Jawar, Gautam Buddha Nagar, UP	Uttar Pradesh	A Proposal of Uttar Pradesh Government for setting up of a greenfield airport under PPP model is under consideration of GOI.
Kannur	Kerala	In principle approval accorded for setting up of greenfield airport under PPP model was accorded on 17th January, 2008 by GoI.
Mopa	Goa	In principle approval accorded for setting up of greenfield airport under PPP model was accorded on 29th March, 2000 by GoI.

Rise in Economic offences

*97. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the MInister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that economic offences are on the rise in the country, *particularly, credit card frauds;*

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether gullible people are being targeted through lucrative marketing and pre launch schemes by various banks or financial institutions; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to check such rising trend of economic offences in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) The number of frauds in credit card segment and amount involved therein as reported by banks to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three calendar years is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Type of Banks	2005		2006		2007	
	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
Public Sector Banks	327	2.77	10	0.21	9	0.20
Private Sector Banks	5274	6.62	133350	17.71	10895	18.02
Foreign Banks	3188	8.97	3908	12.08	6390	20.22
Total credit card frauds	8789	18.36	17268	30.00	17294	38.44

The total number of fraud cases and amount involved therein (including credit card segment) as reported by banks to the RBI, during the last three years is as under :

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Type of Banks	2005		2006		2007	
	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
Public Sector	2658	1134.39	2568	844.7	2933	793.38
Private Sector	6169	222.23	14432	322.07	12316	223.71
Foreign Banks	3547	29.29	4687	34.04	7031	60.75
Total	12374	1385.91	21687	1200.87	22280	1077.84

While the total number of frauds as reported by banks is increasing, there is a reduction in the total amount involved over the last three years.

RBI has reported that they have no information about targeting of gullible people through lucrative marketing and pre-launch schemes by various banks or financial institutions.

However, a number of steps have been taken to reduce incidents of frauds in banks. Reserve Bank of India, as a part of its supervisory process, has been sensitizing banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas, *modus operandi* and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidents of frauds in banks. RBI has issued guidelines to banks on credit operations which were consolidated in a master Circular dated 2.7.2007. In terms of this Circular, banks should independently assess the credit risk while issuing credit cards to customers. While issuing the cards, the terms and conditions for issue and usage of a credit card should be mentioned in clear and simple language (preferably in English, Hindi and local language) comprehensible to the credit card user. As per the master Circular, the most important terms and conditions (termed as 'standard set of conditions') should be highlighted and advertised/sent separately to the prospective customer at all stages i.e. during marketing, at the time of application, at the acceptance stage and in important subsequent communications.

RBI has also taken various measures to prevent bank frauds and in particular has advised bank to introduce a system of concurrent audit covering branches accounting for 50% of their business (Deposit & Advances), prescribed detailed Know Your Customer (KYC) norms, advised banks to constitute a Special Committee of the Board for exclusive monitoring of large value frauds of Rs. One crore and above and to set up Fraud Prevention Committee/ Task Forces. RBI has further advised the banks to follow due diligence in their Human Resource Policy and Accounting systems and procedures with a view to prevent frauds.

Life and mediclaim insurance policies

*98. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to ensure that different insurance companies bring out some policies of life insurance and medical insurance at much cheaper rate from time to time;

(b) whether Government plans to cover every citizen of the country under medical insurance in some form or the other;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what is the percentage of people expected to be under mediclaim in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Insurance companies are free to introduce life insurance and health insurance products keeping in view the demand factors and financial viability with the approval of the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) under file and use guidelines. However, the Government of India (GOI) subsidies the premia in respect of certain categories of beneficiaries. Micro Insurance Regulations of IRDA also encourage the availability of low cost insurance plans.

(b) to (d) Important features of some initiatives taken by the Government for providing health insurance at subsidised rates are as under:

(i) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana will cover an estimated 6 crore below poverty line (BPL) households in the unorganized sector over the next 5 years beginning 1st April, 2008. The scheme provides for hospitalization cover upto Rs. 30,000/- per family (a unit of five) per annum on a floater basis with the premium being shared by GOI and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25 respectively subject to the GOI's contribution being limited to Rs. 565/- per family per annum. The beneficiary will pay only Rs. 30 towards registration/renewal fee.